

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 26 1864.

NO. 375.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE

**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1864.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri. Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000. The amount of capital stock paid up is \$60,000.

### ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company).....\$ 50,327 42  
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, or real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed.....42,500 00  
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent interest.....6,229 66  
Sums received in part by mail, estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice.....40,000 00  
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....110,001 95  
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest.....21,151 12  
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid.....9,685 64  
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest.....580 74  
Office furniture, iron safe, &c.....949 45  
Revenue stamps.....45 95  
Total .....\$ 281,471 96

### LIABILITIES.

First. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors.....none.  
2d. Losses adjusted and not due.....none.  
3d. " " " due.....none.  
4th. Losses unadjusted.....none.  
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, I policy \$3,000.....\$ 7,000  
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claim or liability except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: \$30 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate.....2,152,800 00

\*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases awaiting judicial decision.

**STATE OF MISSOURI,**  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereto of the investment in the Company, is upon a sum numbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.  
W. T. SELBY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.  
[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,  
Notary Public.

**STATE OF MISSOURI,**  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {  
I, the undersigned, Recorder of deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.  
A. C. BERNDONY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 15th day and year above written.  
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.  
[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 15th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort, Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw—329.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

### [PUBLIC—NO. 148.]

[Continued.]  
Sec. 145. And be it further enacted, That the duty proposed by this act shall be a charge on the interest of the successor, and of all persons claiming in his right, in all the real estate in respect whereof such duty shall be assessed for five years unless sooner paid.

Sec. 146. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner shall, at the request of any successor, or any person claiming in his right, cause to make so many separate assessments of the duty payable in respect of the interest of the successor in any separate tracts of real estate, or specific portions of the same tract as shall be reasonably required; and in such cases that respective tracts shall be chargeable only with the amount of duty separately assessed in respect of the court.

Sec. 147. And be it further enacted, That any person liable to pay duty in repect to any succession shall give notice to the assessor or assistant assessor of his liability to such duty, and shall at the same time deliver to the assessor or assistant assessor a full and true account of said succession, for the duty whereto he shall be accountable, and of the value of the real estate involved, and of the deductions claimed by him, together with the names of the successor and predecessor, and their relation to each other, and all such other particulars as shall be necessary or proper for enabling the assessor or assistant assessor to correctly ascertain the duties due, and the assessors and assistant assessors if satisfied with such account, and estimate as originally delivered, or with any amendments that may be made thereto upon his requisition, may assess the succession duty on the footing of such account and estimate; but it shall be lawful for the assessor or assistant assessor, if dissatisfied with such account, or if no account and estimate shall be delivered to him, to assess the duty on the best information he can obtain, subject to appeal as hereinbefore provided; and if the duty so assessed shall exceed the duty assessable according to the return made to the assessor or assistant assessor, or with which he shall have been dissatisfied, or if no account and estimate has been delivered, and if no appeal shall be taken against such assessment, then it shall be lawful for the assessor or assistant assessor to take the parts of each case, to the whole or any part of the same, incident to the taking of such assessment, in addition to such duty; and if there shall be an appeal against such last mentioned assessment, then the payment of such expenses shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 148. And be it further enacted, That any person required to give any such notice or deliver such account as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect to do so for the period of ten days after being notified, he shall be liable to pay to the United States a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable by him; and if still dissatisfied, may, within twenty days after notice as aforesaid, appeal from such decision to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and furnish a statement of the grounds of such appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision upon the case, as presented by the statements of the assessor or assistant assessor and such party, shall be final.

Sec. 149. And be it further enacted, That if any person required to give any such notice or deliver such account as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect to do so for the period of ten days after being notified, he shall be liable to pay to the United States a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable by him; and if still dissatisfied, may, within twenty days after notice as aforesaid, appeal from such decision to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and furnish a statement of the grounds of such appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision upon the case, as presented by the statements of the assessor or assistant assessor and such party, shall be final.

Sec. 150. And be it further enacted, That the duties levied and assessed upon real estate by this act shall be collected by the same officers, in the same manner, and by the same processes as are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Sec. 151. And be it further enacted, That all laws in force at the time of the passage of this act in relation to stamp duties shall continue in force until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and a xty-four, and on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be collected, and paid for, and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in the schedule (marked B) hereto annexed, or for or in respect of the val[ue]um, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires for inland bills of exchange, or promissory notes, and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 152. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document, or paper required by law to be stamped, unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed; and the record of any such instrument upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed, shall be utterly void, and shall not be used in evidence.

Sec. 153. And be it further enacted, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp or stamp or other articles, nor an invalid note or mutual insurance companies for insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgement or proof thereof by attesting witnesses; nor to any endorsement of a negotiable instrument or on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp shall be required to be placed on such papers: Provided, That the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instrument, or either of them.

Sec. 154. And be it further enacted, That all official instruments, documents, and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States Government, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty.

Sec. 155. And be it further enacted, That any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which have been provided, made, or used for the purpose of the particular kind or description of stamp or stamp or other articles, as herein provided, as heretofore effected, or ressembled, the impression of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any val[ue]um, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale, any val[ue]um, parchment, or paper, or any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, which forged or counterfeited or ressembled impression of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or ressembled; or if any person shall knowingly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United

States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed; or if any person shall wilfully remove or cause to be removed from any stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use the same or cause the same of the second or third, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such forged or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use such a stamp or the same with intent to use the same or cause the same of the second or third, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such forged or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use such a stamp or 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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

## A very Good Article.

The subjoined article from the Louisville Journal, of August 1, 1863, is a first rate article for the present time, if readers will only insert McClellan-Pendleton for Wickliffe-Harney, "where those words occur in the first and last paragraphs. And they may very properly add to the speakers named—"Wickliffe, Wolfe, and Bullock"—G. S. Shanks, J. B. Huston, J. M. Harlan, Bob Mallory, Wadsworth, Harry Ward, and all the stump advocates of the anti-Union candidates—McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago platform. But here is the article of the Journal. With the corrections suggested we adopt it.—

The no-more-men and no-more-money leaders may delude some unthinking persons into the belief that the Wickliffe-Harney ticket is not a secession ticket, but, if they do, they practice a wicked fraud. They know that their ticket is a secession and rebel ticket, and nothing else. In supporting it, they are laboring knowingly and purposefully in the rebel cause. Their whole struggle is to force a treaty of peace upon rebel terms. In saying this, we but assume that they have enough intelligence and common sense to understand the plain and obvious tendency of their own course. Pray what is indicated by the undeniable fact that every avowed rebel and every avowed rebel sympathizer in Kentucky are working desperately for their ticket, and that all the rebels, armed and otherwise, in the rebel Confederacy, are praying for their success!

All the avowed and notorious rebels in Kentucky and throughout the South such dolt, fools, idiots, asses, that they would labor and pray, day and night, for the Wickliffe ticket if they didn't understand and know it to be a rebel ticket?

Listen to Mr. Wickliffe, listen to Mr. Wolfe, listen to Judge Bullock, listen to all their kindred candidates throughout the South, and, although you will hear from their lips word of unmeasured denunciation, you will not hear a single word against the rebels or the rebellion. You will find that no inventive is visited upon those who are fighting for the everlasting destruction of this great Republic. Judge Bullock, for instance, as we are informed, made a speech two hours long on Thursday night, and of course, he spoke eloquently, as he always does, but he said no word and breathed no breath against the rebellion. None of his eloquence was intended to warm the hearts and nerve the arms of those whom, not many months ago, he invoked to go forth to the battle-field for the restoration of the Union. We ask whether, at a time like this, when the most awful rebellion of all time is rocking our land to and fro like a mighty earthquake, and when the greatest Republic the world has ever known is struggling, as tens of thousands think, in its death-agony, is it possible, is it conceivable, that any candidate for office, not wedded to the rebellion and anxious to keep the wedging a secret, would make a two hours' harangue without uttering or hinting the slightest disapprobation of the rebel cause?

We tell you again, fellow-citizens, we tell you earnestly, we tell you solemnly, that the Wickliffe-Harney party is a rebel party, intent, soul and body, upon giving success to the rebellion. And all of you will soon know this as well as the leaders of that party know it now.

## The Soldiers and the Presidency.

The anti-Union Democracy are moving heaven and earth with their bold assertions that the soldiers are for McClellan and Pendleton,—for surrendering to the rebels whom they have been fighting for three years. To show the utter falsity of these assertions of theirs, we appeal to the record. From reliable sources we have gathered the following expressions of the views of the soldiers on the Presidential question:

The Nashville Union reports the following vote, taken at Hospital No. 9, in that city, on the 19th September: Lincoln 373; McClellan 118; Fremont 7. In hospital No. 8 Lincoln received 168, McClellan 28, and Fremont 6 votes. In hospital No. 19 the vote for Lincoln was 381, for McClellan 81, and for Fremont 2.

At hospital No. 15, Nashville a vote was taken with this result: Lincoln 73; McClellan 13.

At the convalescent and recruiting camp at Augusta, Maine, the vote was taken a few days since. There were present 1,500 soldiers, and the result was: Lincoln, 1,450; McClellan 50.

The Baltimore American publishes letters reporting accounts of the following votes:

On September 3, the clerks and employees—all soldiers—of the Medical Purveying Department of Baltimore city, took a vote which resulted: Lincoln and Johnson 23; McClellan and Pendleton 1.

On the same day, the soldiers in the U. S. Hospital on Camden street Baltimore, expressed their choice for President which was: Lincoln 250; McClellan 78.

At Headquarters General Rendezvous, Camp Bradford, Baltimore, on the 8th September, there were present 208 soldiers from the 5th Massachusetts, and 84 from the 19th Pennsylvania; and a ballot for President was called for and taken, with the following result: Massachusetts soldiers 155 for Lincoln; 53 for McClellan; Pennsylvania soldiers, 83 for Lincoln; 1 for McClellan.

The 8th Maryland has been reduced to sixty effective men over 21 years of age, in camp. On the 5th September these veterans, who have been through all the battles for three years, determined to send home from Ream's Station in Virginia, their vote for President. It stood: Lincoln, 58; McClellan, 2.

On the 10th September, "Alexander's Battery," on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, held a voting for President. Result: Lincoln, 102; McClellan, 5; undecided, 8.

At the General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, on the 10th September, a vote was taken, with the following result: Lincoln, 821; McClellan, 208; Fremont, 3.

From other newspapers we gather the following:

On the 20th September, at the Barracks, "Guard House," Louisville, a vote was taken to test the political status of the guerrillas, bushwhackers and prisoners confined there. The result was: McClellan, 26; Lincoln, 7.

John M. Peters communicates to the Union Press the following vote taken at the Branch C, Clay General Hospital, Louisville, 21st: Lincoln, 86; McClellan, 28; Not voting, 8.

On the 19th September, a vote was taken for President at Hospital, No. 4, New Albany, Ind., with this result: Lincoln, 157; McClellan, 21; Fremont, 1.

In a Brigade stationed at Alexandria, Virginia, a vote was taken last week which resulted as follows: Lincoln, 3,572; McClellan, 628.

On the 19th, a train of cars from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, had on a number of soldiers of the veteran Seventh Indiana, and a ballot was taken resulting Lincoln, 231; McClellan, 33; doubtful, 28.

On the 20th, a vote was taken on the Madison Indiana, train—the passengers being mostly soldiers returning home with the following result: Lincoln, 191; McClellan, 52; Fremont, 2.

A vote was taken in the gallant Forty-third Indiana, foots up: Lincoln, 207; McClellan, 8. Morton, for Governor, 216; McClellan, 1.

The gallant 10th Indiana, just returned home, took occasion to show their preference for President and Governor, with this result: Lincoln and Morton, 450; McClellan and McDonell, 00; doubtful, 20. The old Colonel of this regiment is the anti-Union candidate for Lt. Governor.

Lt. Col. McIntire, of the 42d Indiana, just returned from Sherman's front, furnishes the Indianapolis Journal with the result of a vote for President, in the regiment immediately preceding his leaving it. It was as follows: Lincoln, 780; McClellan, 11.

He also brought the vote of the 88th Indiana, as follows: Lincoln, 185; McClellan, 1.

Also, the vote at officers' hospital at Lookout Mountain, which was: Lincoln, 180; McClellan, 5; Fremont, 2.

Mrs. I. W. Powell handed to the Indiana Journal the following result of a vote on the Terre Haute train—on which were a number of soldiers—on the 10th September: Lincoln, 227; McClellan, 33; Fremont, 1.

After the foregoing was prepared, we came across the following:

A soldier of the 24th Iowa writes to his brother in St. Louis from Berryville, Va., September 8th, that a vote was taken in his regiment, resulting in 344 for Mr. Lincoln and 38 for McClellan. Company F polled 43 votes, every one for old Abe, says the Missouri Democrat. A vote was recently taken in a portion of Sheridan's command, giving Lincoln 16,000 votes and McClellan 2,000. Company F, which was mustered out of service last week at Frederick, Md., their time having expired, had a vote resulting in 23 for Lincoln, and none for McClellan. At the General Hospital at Frederick a vote stood 827 for Lincoln against 211 for McClellan, though among the rebel sick and wounded in that hospital, there were 18 for McClellan against 6 for Lincoln and 2 neutral. The 8th, 11th, and 18th Indiana regiments belonging to the 4th brigade, Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps, cast 901 for Lincoln, against 68 for McClellan, and 7 for Fremont; and for Governor, the vote stood 973 for Morton, against 21 for McClellan.

In relation to the Convention of States suggested, such a body could, of course, be only consultative in its character, could not be expected to supersede, altogether, the two Executive Departments now intrusted with the treaty-making power, and could only be expected, in the first instance, to remove all existing impediments to a free and unobstructed diplomatic intercourse between those in power in Richmond and those in Washington. I can not conceive how this could possibly do our noble cause any detriment whatever; its intrinsic excellence is such that we could not fail to derive great advantage from a free and open discussion of all existing points of difference; and however others may feel on the subject, I should not be in the least afraid to allow the august sovereign States which compose our Confederacy, by delegates deliberately chosen by them, to make known their views and wishes in regard to all matters which could legitimately arise in such Convention.

In relation to the danger of our people being seduced by the conventional expedient into a reconstruction under the Federal Constitution, those who fear this can know but little of the character and settled opinions of our people, and evince a distrust of their capacity for self-government, which they have done nothing to justify. As to the nominees at Chicago, I shall say nothing but this: McClellan's general availability as a candidate is undoubted; his willingness to run upon a genuine peace platform commits him fully to his future action in the event of his election; and his association with Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whose outspoken peace proclivities are so well known, make "assurance doubly sure" in regard to the course of any Administration at the head of which he might be placed.

Should the Chicago nominees be defeated, as I believe to be scarcely possible, such a result would be so clearly attributable to force or fraud on the part of the unprincipled faction now in power, that it could not be reasonably expected that the great body of the States Rights Democracy of the North, now so fully and deliberately committed to inflexible opposition as to the atrocious despotism organized in Washington City, would be found willing to submit to that despotism for four years more. I venture to predict, therefore, that should McClellan and Pendleton be defeated, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, with a view to securing themselves from threatened enslavement, will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union; that one or more new Confederacies, based on true States Rights principles, will be immediately formed, which must naturally seek a military alliance with the Confederate States, after which, as is most manifest, this most unnatural and exhausting war would be soon promptly brought to an end.

And by this method of diplomacy they were to incite civil war between the contending political parties of the North, and when this was *un fait accompli*, they would step in as arbitrators, and then the North would have a race of statesmen and gentle men to rule them. I have often thought that in the North you could tear passion into tatters, in the boasting line, but as a people, your Southern brethren leave you far behind.

Of politics and currency, he says:

Their expectations ran high on the hope of Seymour's nomination at Chicago, and in the event of his defeat they consoled themselves with the hope that, at any rate, Fillmore or McClellan would be the next most available man for their purposes. They are unanimous in their dislike of Lincoln, and fear his re-election; in their elegant language, the "old chimpanzee" is wearing out their patience.

I stopped at the Spotswood House, where,

after breakfast the landlord gave me my last frosty dose of "scygle," ending with the remark that "we have the North just where we want them now—under our thumb."

Calling for my bill, I asked him what kind of money he preferred? "Any kind but script—I will allow you premium on gold or green."

Having paid him in greenbacks, I remarked

that it was singular that, after having beaten the North in every battle, and having that country just where he wanted it, he would persist in taking Yankee money at a premium.

3. Should it be proposed to us, at any time, to send commissioners to meet commissioners of the United States, for the purpose of consulting as to the terms of peace, coupled or not with a proposition of armistice, though we would have a clear right to refuse the armistice should we judge it to be likely to operate disadvantageously to us, yet I am far from perceiving that it would thus operate; and I hold it to be certain that should we give a negative to such a proposition altogether, we would most fatally play into the hands of our adversaries, enable the Black Republican leaders to reinstate the war spirit of the North, and bring about the certain defeat of the peace party there, now

struggling so earnestly for ascendancy. I know that there are several individuals of great public influence, and justly entitled to great deference in regard to this grave and interesting question, who have already avowed a different opinion; but after dispassionately considering the matter in all its aspects and bearings, I am not able to concur with them, but should regard the course of action, which some of the most respected of them have marked out for Government as calculated to involve the Confederate States in difficulties and embarrassment which could not fail to be most seriously detrimental to our cause.

4. The Chicago Convention has now nominated its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and enunciated a platform of principles. The action of that body seems to have been well-nigh unanimous in regard to all important questions. I hold it to be most certain, whatever opinion may be uttered in certain quarters to the contrary, that this platform is in distinct and irreconcilable opposition to the further prosecution of the war for any purpose whatever, the second resolution of said platform of unmistakable import, and how any man of discerning mind can entertain a different view of the matter, I am at a loss to conceive. The resolution referred to, in the most emphatic manner, denounces the "experiment of war," as a means of restoring the Union; declares that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities;" and though the earnest desire expressed for the restoration of the Union by peaceful means, is not the most remote hint of intended constraint of any kind whatever. It is true that the same resolution suggests the expedient of a "Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, the end at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States." Surely this ought not at all to alarm us; no coercive instrumentalities are to be resorted to, to compel us to a reunion; there is plainly no reason to be offended with the members of the Convention, because condemning this atrocious war, sympathizing with us in our grievances under its operation, and pain-  
ing us at being, as even they must suppose, separated from us forever by that very war, yet they do not separate, and are sincerely desirous of getting into friendly and advantageous association with us once more. Did our own rabid anti-peace men desire the Chicago Convention to denounce the South, to declare us unworthy to be connected with the States represented in that body, and to exhibit an invincible opposition to the renewing of the former confederate ties?

In relation to the Convention of the States suggested, such a body could, of course, be only consultative in its character, could not be expected to supersede, altogether, the two Executive Departments now intrusted with the treaty-making power, and could only be expected, in the first instance, to remove all existing impediments to a free and unobstructed diplomatic intercourse between those in power in Richmond and those in Washington. I can not conceive how this could possibly do our noble cause any detriment whatever; its intrinsic excellence is such that we could not fail to derive great advantage from a free and open discussion of all existing points of difference; and however others may feel on the subject, I should not be in the least afraid to allow the august sovereign States which compose our Confederacy, by delegates deliberately chosen by them, to make known their views and wishes in regard to all matters which could legitimately arise in such Convention.

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struggling so earnestly for ascendancy. I know that the world has yet known, of which was predicted in the last century by such men as Henry, Mason, Grayson, and others,) it is to be hoped will be everywhere avoided. State Rights, and State Sovereignty will be hereafter relied upon as affording the only sure guarantee of Republican freedom. I trust that no gigantic central agency will be anywhere tolerated, the continued existence of which must, sooner or later, be inevitably fatal to liberty, and which, in a season of war especially, in whose hands the political helm may be placed, must become rapidly transformed into an irresponsible tyranny.

I have the honor,  
To be your fellow-citizen,  
H. S. FOOTE.

EDWARD THE Richmond Examiner, of the 16th September, very frankly acknowledges McClellan as their candidate. It says:

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that of the dexterous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much desired political capital. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battles than when throwing our minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan."

Of course, then, Sheridan's whipping Early and Breckinridge will injure to the disadvantage of McClellan, and to the advantage of the Union party.

Views of A Kentucky Soldier.

The Chattanooga Gazette has been permitted to publish the subjoined extract from a private letter written by a Kentucky soldier in the army in Tennessee:—

"The Platform on which McClellan stands, if he accepts, will beat him. Union men cannot agree to give up to Jeff Davis, when they have him almost whipped. The Platform is as rotten as the hearts of Vandalligham, Voorhees, Wood, Long, and the whole crew, and if Little Mack runs on it, he is a ruined man. God save him from the temptation. For my part, I am openly and square out for Old Abe, because he will fight rebels till they lay down their arms and submit to the laws of the Land. My motto is, no compromise with rebels in arms. We have lost too much to now get on our knees and beg them for peace, and give them separation with Kentucky in the Southern Confederacy. This is what they want, and it is what the Chicago Convention in effect says they will. I hope no lover of his country, and lover of his fellow men who have fallen victims and lost their lives at the hands of rebels, will vote for any man that stands on that *Infidel Platform*. It is a shame that there are men in this country that would make and publish to the world such a thing."

I hope the boys in the army will not permit Old Abe's blunders to cause them to vote for a Copperhead-rebel Platform, or if McClellan and Pendleton are elected the independence of the South will be acknowledged and Kentucky will be in that internal Confederacy, and then neither you nor any man that belongs to the 8th Kentucky will be permitted to stay in Kentucky. Your property will be confiscated, and you all driven off like dogs. Jo. Dickens and such scoundrels will be the owners of such farms as Captain Wilson's and other Union men. This is what they want, and Vandalligham and Co. want a Western Republic, so that they may be somebody in it. God forbid that such a calamity as the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy may ever befall this Land and Nation. We had better stand Old Abe than to be in a worse condition; and of two evils I take the least. I think Estill will give Lincoln and Johnson a good majority

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON.**  
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

It is suggested that Gen. Sheridan omitted to mention General McClellan as among the rebel generals hurt in Monday's fight.

The rebel newspaper published at Abington, Virginia, states that Gen. George B. Crittenden commanded the funeral procession on the occasion of the burial of the remains of John H. Morgan at that place.

We understand that Watt Overton, formerly of the Louisville Courier, and afterward of the Louisville Express, is now connected with the New York Daily News, Ben. Wood's rebel organ. Watt is an original traitor, and is now where he can vent his treason.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.—Thos. F. Marshall Esq., the gifted orator, is dead. He died on Friday, September 23, on his father's old farm in Woodford county. He was about sixty years old. Few persons in this State have filled so much of public attention during the past thirty years, as Mr. Marshall.

At the Hardin county McClellan and Pendleton ratification meeting, last week, ex-Gov. John L. Helm figured largely as the orator of the day. Every loyal man in the State knows that Mr. Helm is a rebel of the traitor sect. We believe he is under heavy bonds, upon which he was released through the solicitation of such pretended Union men as Guthrie, Prentiss & Co.

Horatio Seymour, the President of the anti-Union Chicago Convention, and the candidate of the anti-Union party of New York for Governor, in the spring of 1861 gravely proposed that New York should avoid civil war, by adopting the Montgomery Constitution, and placing herself under the rule of Jefferson Davis! He is now for McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago platform, knowing that if they are successful, his end will be gained.

A party of rebels from Canada, on the night of the 19th September, captured two small steamers on Lake Erie, and had a plan to seize the United States steamer Michigan, having for their object the liberation of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. But the plan failed, the two steamers were destroyed, one of their leading conspirators was arrested; he confessed and implicated five citizens of Sandusky, who were also arrested, and thus the matter stands.

Affairs on the Rio Grande are decidedly mixed. The French forces recently marched up the Mexican bank of the river to attack Cortinas, met him, and were beaten, when Colonel Ford, commanding the rebel troops at Brownsville, joined in the fight from the Texas side, to help out the French. Cortinas beat him also, and the rebels commenced retreating. Thereupon the 9th Illinois Regiment, stationed at Brazos fell upon the flying Confederates, damaging them considerably. Next day Cortinas, having been reinforced from Matamoras, captured Brownsville, and raised the American flag. Ford's troops have fled into the interior of Texas.

Hooker not for McClellan.

The anti-Union papers have been asserting that "Fightin' Joe Hooker" was for the nominees of the Disunion Convention, and that he had made a dinner-table speech at Albany, announcing his intention to vote and work for McCLELLAN. We did not believe the story, we had read, and distinctly recollect Hooker's testimony before the Committee on the conduct of the War, and we could not realize that Gen. Hooker could so far stultify himself as to be for a man for President, for whom he had so much contempt. Gen. Hooker has authorized the New York Times and the Washington Republican to say that "any and all statements that he intends to declare for McCLELLAN are false". He says he is for an uncompromising and vigorous prosecution of the war against the armed enemy of the nation.

In the anti-Union procession at Cincinnati, on the night of the 17th September, was carried a transparency with the inscription:

"SEMMES."

Was this act a notification to the public that the McClellan and Pendleton party recognize and endorse, as part and parcel of the anti-Union Democratic principles, the practical acts of that pirate?

McClellan's "Contemptible Political Trick."

"By a trick, nothing less than a contemptible political deception, the War Democrats have secured a candidate representative of their policy of armed coercion of the State." Such is the declaration of the New York Daily News, in repelling the charge of an endeavor to make a division in the ranks of the Democracy. This charge is evidently true, and can be well sustained by the whole history of the Chicago Convention. Previous to the meeting of this Convention, and even after its opening, it was proposed that no platform should be adopted. But the peace wing of the party, knowing that McClellan was to be the nominee, and that the record of his acts and views was not in accordance with their wishes and views insisted upon the adoption of a platform for the control of their nominee in his future actions. The platform—an unconditional peace platform—was unanimously adopted, and General McClellan was nominated, his nomination being made unanimous, on motion of Mr. Vallandigham.

Nearly all the speakers in the Convention denounced the war as unholy and infamous, and as an utter failure; and declared themselves for peace on any terms, demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities. In the mind of the Convention, peace was the great end to be attained by the election of their candidate. But he declares himself for war, and for war until the rebellion is crushed; he spurns the platform and yet accepts the nomination; he disregards the mind of the Convention, and yet declares himself its servant. Were his friends surprised, by the sentiment contained in his letter of acceptance? No one can suppose it; they must have known his views in the matter; and, without doubt, McClellan was a party to the whole trick. Although his friends wished that no platform should be adopted, it is evident that an expression of the views and purpose of the Democratic party had been drawn up some time previously to the meeting of the Convention. And it is charged, that McClellan knew and approved of it. Says the New York Daily News—Ben. Wood's paper:

"Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate, from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to Gen. McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit."

This charge is reiterated by other sources, and we believe it is well founded,—is an indisputable fact. And the New York News is unquestionably correct when, referring to McClellan's repudiation of the Chicago platform, it says:

"Its repudiation was an after thought when he had secured the tempting prize for which, despite his assertion to the contrary in his letter, he had labored long, or else—and we should be sorry to believe this—it was a settled purpose to deceive, to secure the suffrages of the delegates, and then to repudiate the principles which secured his nomination, and thus to deceive men whose only fault was believing him true to his professions and those of his friends."

But, we think that this mean chicanery and "contemptible political deception" is to be carried still further. McClellan does not intend to lose the votes of the Peace Democracy; for he knows they are necessary to his election. The assertion is made—and confidently too—that he does assert in private that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a Convention of all the States. The New York Express declares, that General McClellan is elected "there will be an early cessation of hostilities—at least a truce; and within ninety days thereafter a Convention of the States, which will settle all our difficulties." This, evidently, is believed too by such men as Gov. Seymour, Fernando Wood, Gov. Powell, and others, who all denounce the war for the Union and yet support McClellan for the Presidency. He is acting a double part in this matter—his voice being for war that he may catch the votes of those who know that through war alone a permanent peace can be established, while he whispers of a dishonorable and deceptive peace to those who are calling for it on any terms. He is at least a party to the contemptible trick now being attempted to be played upon the American people, placing before their suffrages a ticket with the combined names of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton—a man who is for war to the bitter end, and one who is for the immediate cessation of the war, and for peace on any terms—both standing on the same platform. No man worthy of a nation's trust would allow his name to be thus used.

The name of McClellan and his glorious letter of acceptance sweep through the mountains like an army with banners.—Louisville Journal.

Exactly! Like the army of Early and Breckinridge are sweeping through the Valley of Virginia, with their banners trailing in defeat, is the name of McClellan sweeping through the mountains of Kentucky. And as Phil. Sheridan's conquering forces are pursuing and routing Early's army at every point in the Valley, so will the Union voters pursue and route the Chicago platform and nominees at every point in the mountains of Kentucky.

It is reported that Col. Jno. M. Harlan, Attorney General of the State of Kentucky,—elected, according to the Wickliffe-Harney declarations, by Federal bayonets,—went last week to Indiana to make speeches for the anti-Union candidate for Governor in that State, Joseph S. McDonald, the notorious Democratic Abolition leader, who threatened a few years ago if Congress did not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he would bring in a bill to move the National Capital to some free State. Anti-Union Democracy induces strange associations and inconsistent conduct.

On the operations of the 23d, Gen. Sheridan is doing his work well. On the 21st September he drove the rebels through Strasburg. A portion of their cavalry took the Front Royal road, followed by our cavalry: their infantry took possession of Flint Hill, or Fisher's Mountain, a very strong position. Sheridan on the 22d came up and drove them from the crest, when night put a stop to further movements.

On the operations of the 23d, Gen. Sheridan sent to Gen Grant the following official account, dated at his headquarters, six miles from Woodstock, September 23, 1864:

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to announce that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of General Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebels on the north on the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg Valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of maneuvering during the day, General Cook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th army corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also a great many caissons, horses, &c. I am to-night pushing on up the valley. I can say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made till 4 P. M., which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d cavalry divisions went up the valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete.

A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. M. SHERIDAN, Major General.

The famous "Stonewall Brigade" was entirely annihilated at Berryville, on the 19th; all their flags were captured, and the men were nearly all killed, wounded, or captured. The Brigade was raised in the Valley, and all the conscripts and recruits from the Valley were always mustered into it.

Eight of the battle flags captured on the 19th have been sent to the War Department by Gen. Sheridan, he detailing the captors to bear them.

From the Army of the Potomac we have no news of importance. The news of Sheridan's victory was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the whole army, and the officers and soldiers requested to be led on once to attack the enemy in front of them.

Gen. Grant, on the morning of the 21st, ordered a salute of ten shots guns from each battery, a thousand in all, to be fired at the rebels, in honor of Sheridan's army.

By a special arrangement with General Hood, Gen. Sherman has exchanged 2,000 prisoners. In one batch of 900 hundred rebels, a number absolutely refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

The people of Missouri are in great dread of being overrun by Sterling Price and Shelly.

Let them possess their souls in patience. They have Gen Rosecrans and Gen A. J. Smith. If Price undertakes to invade their State, he will pay dearly for his temerity.

The Dayton Empire, owned and controlled by Vallandigham, gives this report of his speech:

"He spoke in defense of the Democrat party and of State rights and peace, and in support of the Chicago platform. The Democratic party was a State rights party—a Constitutional party—a Union party—and just now a Peace party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the Republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the Republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion he declared his purpose to vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln and the rescue of the Republic."

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"Every effort of the General Government to avert its dissolution, only hastens on its fate. \* \* \* Our city is like an armed camp. Martial music fills the air. Offers of assistance come by thousand from the neighboring States. Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, Fort Johnson and the United States arsenal are occupied by our troops. Disciplined companies are arriving by rail-road from the interior of the State. The Governor of Georgia seizes the United States forts commanding the harbor of Savannah. \* \* \* In a few more days, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will have cast off all political connection with the North, and all the fortresses on the Atlantic and the Gulf, from Cape Fear to the Mississippi, will have the stars and stripes forever taken down from their flagstaffs. So works the threat of coercion to the South."

"But how is it at the North? Congress has been in session a month, and not a single measure of coercion has been proposed, much less passed."

Knowing all these things to be true, with other similar acts of war not enumerated by the Mercury, Gen. McClellan and his organs declare that the Federal Government commenced the war!

On the night of September 20, a band of some two hundred armed men captured a party of working men on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, not far from Indianapolis. They soon after released them. Their object was supposed to be to capture a pay train with a large amount of money. The band was in all probability composed of rebel soldiers who have gone across the Ohio

to commit depredations.

Young v Irvine, &c., Hardin; Sullivan, &c., v Patterson, &c., Lewis; petitions for rehearing filed.

Beebe v Wright, &c., Larue; additional transcript filed by appellees and motion to dismiss appealed.

Lechner v Ingram, Henderson; continued.

Burnside v Barrett, &c., Henderson; continued.

Berry v Hewlett's ex'r., Henderson; continued.

Goodrum, &c., v Porter &c., Marion; reversed.

McNary v Watkins, Caldwell; reversed.

Young v Irvine, &c., Hardin; Sullivan, &c., v Patterson, &c., Lewis; petitions for rehearing filed.

Beebe v Wright, &c., Larue; additional transcript filed by appellees and motion to dismiss appealed.

Lechner v Ingram, Henderson; continued.

Burnside v Barrett, &c., Henderson; continued.

Berry v Hewlett's ex'r., Henderson; continued.

Goodman v Boron, &c., Todd; Sullivan v Foster, &c., Todd; Oliver v McLean, Todd; Bibb v Timberlin, Todd; Walker v Davis, Hardin; Anderson, McLean & Co. v Davis, Hardin; were submitted on briefs.

Smith v Commonwealth, Jefferson; argued by Hamilton Pope, for appellant, then argued by John M. Harlan, Atto. Gen. for appellee and by Judge Bullock, for appellant and cause laid over for further hearing to-morrow.

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1864.

EVENING SESSION.

Stinson's ex'r. v Grubbs ad's et al., Grayson; argued by Wintermith for appellees and cause submitted.

September 24, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Walker v Davis, Hardin; affirmed.

Anderson, McLean, & Co., v Same, Hardin; affirmed.

Longest's ad'r. v Tyler's ex'r., Lou. Chy.; affirmed.

Pottinger v Miller, Larue; reversed.

ORDERS.

Sallee v Stewart et al., Grant; Lansdale's ex'r. et al. v Beall et al., Bullitt; petitions for rehearing filed.

Finsley's ex'r. v Hester, Christian; Venable v Smith's ex'r., Christian; Taylor v Brown et al., Ohio.

Quisenberry v Quisenberry, Ohio; Bryan's ex'r. v Thompson, Christian; were submitted on briefs.

September 27, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Walker v Davis, Hardin; affirmed.

Anderson, McLean, & Co., v Same, Hardin; affirmed.

Longest's ad'r. v Tyler's ex'r., Lou. Chy.; affirmed.

Pottinger v Miller, Larue; reversed.

ORDERS.

Sallee v Stewart et al., Grant; Lansdale's ex'r. et al. v Beall et al., Bullitt; petitions for rehearing filed.

Finsley's ex'r. v Hester, Christian; Venable v Smith's ex'r., Christian; Taylor v Brown et al., Ohio.

Quisenberry v Quisenberry, Ohio; Bryan

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

W A R N E R .

DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.

May 13th, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.  
V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the  
adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

W M. F. BARRET.  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Ballott & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, and the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

T H O. E. BRAMLETTE.  
E. L. VANWINKLE.  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulating and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his skill in the improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lower market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard at Frankfort. Feb 2nd.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-tf.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 24, 1864-tf.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goates, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Aug. 8, 1860.

W. P. GRIFFIN, Superintendant.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave, on the 27th of June, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper colored, weighs about 135 pounds, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-tf.

W. MARSHALI, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-tf.

CLERK'S.

RECORD BOOKS.

BOOKS RULED.

BOOKS FOR RECORDS.

BOOKS FOR RECORDS.</